Shaker Music.

SCC 5987





SHAKER MUSIC.

INSPIRATIONAL HYMNS AND MELODIES

ILLLUSTRATIVE OF THE

Resurrection Vife and Testimony

OF THE

SHAKERS.

"AND THE COMMON PEOPLE HEAR THEM GLADLY."

ALBANY, N. Y.
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1875.

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PREFACE.

The Gift of Songs has been much sought and liberally obtained by the People, whose name these Hymns and Melodies bear. They are, without exception, the product of young Brethren and Sisters of the Order, who, having had no scientific, musical education, have, in their arrangement — poetical and musical — chiefly relied upon the teachings of the Spirit. Conscious of their scientific imperfections, they go to the public for what they are—the simple offering of a simple people.

We claim that the words and music are not all of Earth nor all of Heaven—simply inspirational gifts, appropriate to, and illustrative of, the life and testimony of Believers in Christ's First and Second Appearing, which find continual use in their sacred worship, wherein are seen Virgins rejoicing in the dance, both men and women together.

With this apology to Science and Art, we rest them upon their own merits, with those who love sincerity and beauty for their own sake.

We invite all interested to subscribe for the Shaker and Shakeress, in which may be found a continuation of the same Gift of Songs.

Price of Shaker and Shakeress, 60 cents per annum.

MT. LEBANON, COL. Co., N. Y.



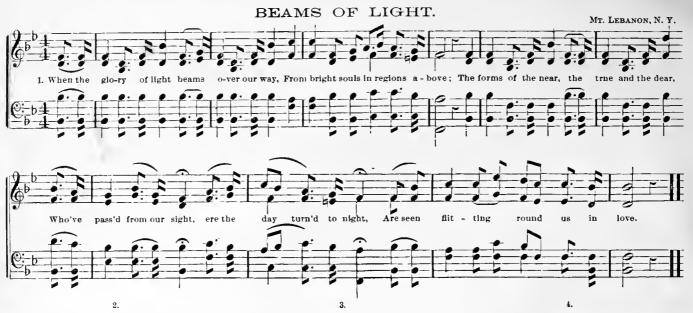
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SHAKER MUSIC.



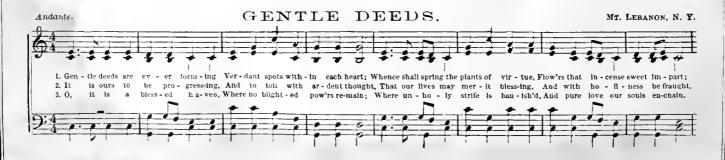


And when we are weary and worn with life-toil, We feel their soft presence in peace. They brighten the hours, which ever are ours, To rightly improve, as onward we move,

To the land where sorrow will cease.

'Tis thus we are strencthened to journey below, And bear with true pleasure each cate, For bright is the thought, with happiness fraught, Of communion sweet, when the hours shall fleet, That hold us earth-labor to share.

O, gladly we walk by the faith of to-day, And banish all darkness of mind, For in that fair land, where the purified stand, Our faith will be sight, and in its pure light, We'll crive not the juys left behind.

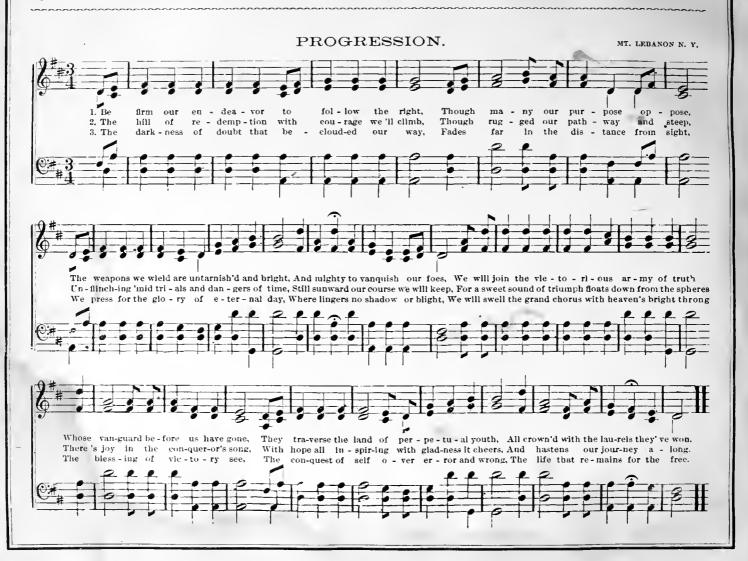


GENTLE DEEDS-Continued.













PRAYER AND PRAISE.

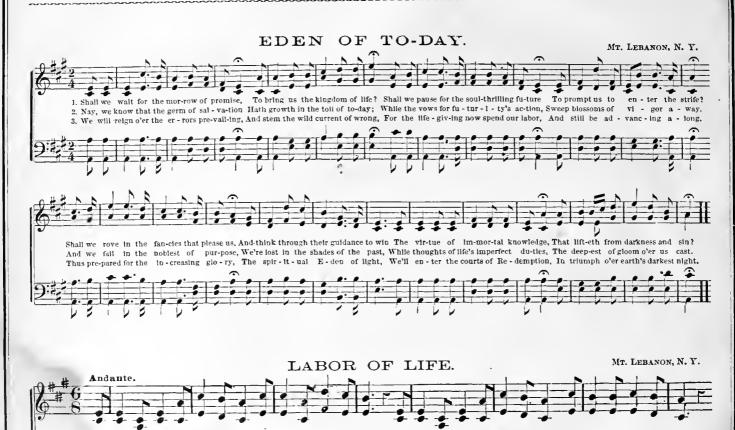


In wickedness and vanity No pleasure dost Thou show, No evil thing shall dwell with Thee, All wrong Thou wilt o'erthrow; The false shall not stand in Thy sight. The flattering tongue thou't hind, For truth with clear and glowing light Will search the heart and mind.

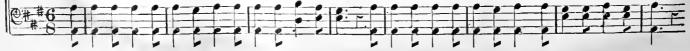
Those who rebel against Thy law, And In defiance sio, Upon their souls true judgment draw, And feel its pang within; But as for me I'li seek a place Within God's house of prayer, Where dwelleth mercy, truth and grace, My soul shall worship there.

Within Thy temple songs of praise Shall evermore resound, In anthems sweet my voice I'll raise For blessings that ahound; Let them rejoice that in Thee trust, And shout in snngs of joy, Thou ever wiit defend the just Who evil works destroy.

Those who Thy name adore and love, Shall sound a joyful strain, As they advance to realms above, Away from earth's low plane; Thy favor to the righteous show, O Lord be thou their shield, Till they Thy perfect life shall know. In endless light reveal'd.



- 1. Dream not a way life's gold-en hours In realms of translent bliss; And tar ry not in pleasure's bow'rs, In quest of hap pi ness. 2. Fair fields in God's own her - 1 - tage In - vite to nobler aims. The stronger powers of good engage Through virtue's ho-ly claims.
- 3. The cham-bers of thy soul ex-pand, And stretch thy tents abroad, Clasp La-bor in Re-li-gion's hand, And aid the work of God;



LABOR OF LIFE-Continued.



For there the sy-ren sings her song, The wand-'rer to de-coy,

A-wake! for glorious themes to strive, Above earth's sordid pelf,

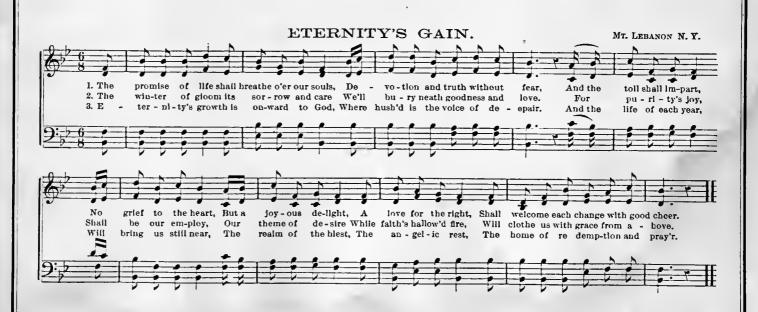
Till the mil-ien-nial day shall shine Unto earth's distant bound;

There sub-tie charms like magnet strong, Allure but to de-stroy.

In broad phi-lan-thro-phy to thrive, Beyond the sphere of self.

Till per-fect love, and peace di-vine, A-bi-ding place have found.











OUR MISSION-Continued.



And should we not linger to proffer our aid, To those who with trials oppress'd,

Are leaving the earthly for treasures divine, Who're seeking but linding no rest? And shall we not give all our feelings in prayer, For souls who are yearning for light,

And place in the pathway of safety and truth The upward bound traveler aright?

O, yeal we can brighten with smiles of good cheer,
The way of the downcast and sad,
And give to the sin-sick a promise of hope,

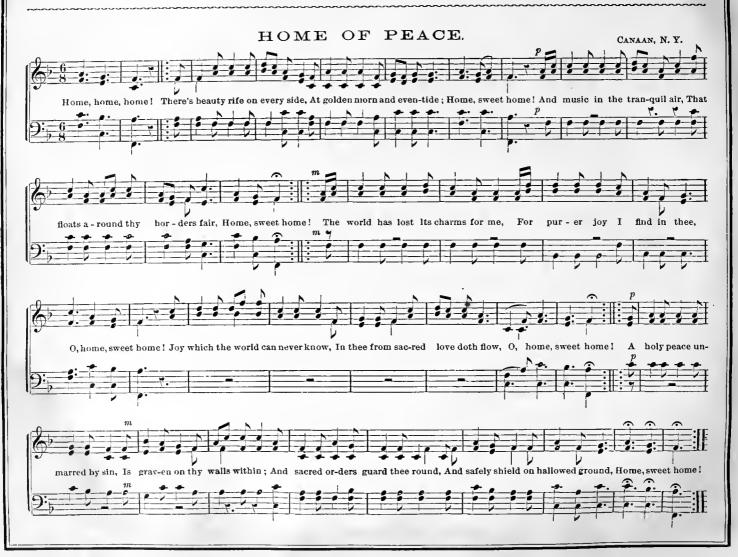
And give to the sin-sick a profinse of nope,
The sorrowing spirit make glad.
We can comfort the mourner with tidings of joy,
And lighten life's burden and care;
Uplifting the spirits of those who are bound,
The blessings of freedom to share.

We can hush the wild tumult of discord and strife

With love's gentle accents of peace,
And welcome the weary worn pilgrim to rest,
Where storms of contention shall cease.

O, this is our mission, and this is our call, To resurrect souls from the earth,

And aid them, through high aspiration, to rise, To joys of the angelic birth.





- 2. Our hopes on starry pinions rise, High aspiration thrills our soul, A nobler life to realize, Ascending to perfection's goal, The past with joy and sorrow fraught, Shall from our vision disappear; The present claims our earnest thought: All hail the bright, the Glad New Year!
- The shining links of life, between Ethereal spheres and earth below; They bear a record of the deeds That cloud, or make our pathway clear: Broadcast they sow time's precious seeds, And usher in the Glad New Year!
- 4. We tread the vale of time and sense, Amid its phantom-fleeting dreams, Still longing, with a hope intense, For something that enduring seems: Yet duty's path we will pursue, Without a doubt or cringing fear; With lofty aim and purpose true, We'll toil throughout the Glad New Year;
- 3. Like angels from the realms unseen, Light-wing'd the moments come and go, 5. The tender chords of purest love. With peace entwined, shall stronger grow I We'll hear the spirit of the dove, And kindness to the erring show; With gentle words, and Christ-like deeds, A monument of good we'll rear; While bliss, that fills our spirit needs, Awaits us in the Glad New Year!



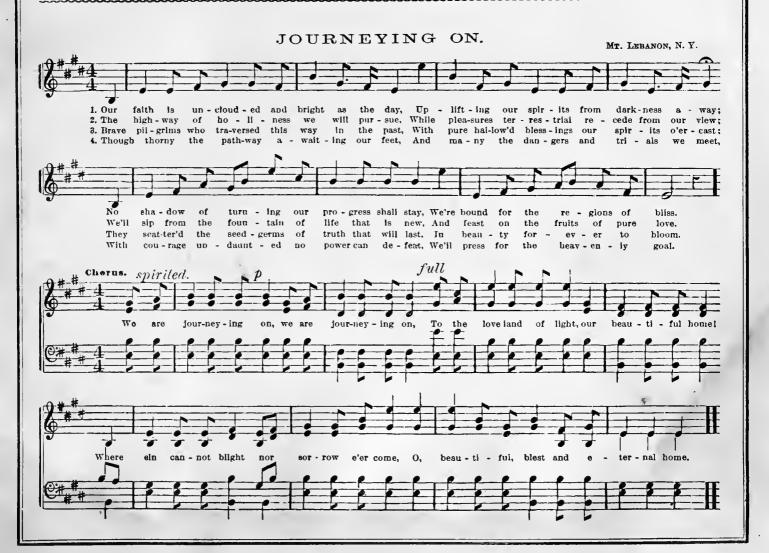
RETIREMENT-Continued.



faith-though pu-ri-ty- is changed to sight; And our eyes be - hold the im-mor-tai rich-es, That are trea-sured for us in the land of light.



fresh-ing have come; And the du - al voice of Christ now is heard, Gent - ly call - ing the sin - sick and wea-ry home.

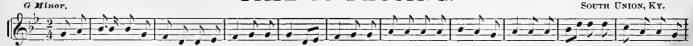




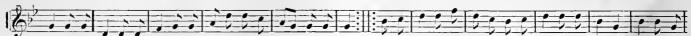
CITY OF LIGHT—Continued.



TIME IS PASSING.



O, how swiftly time is passing, and 'tis precious to me, My moments are roll-ing as the waves of the sea, They are solemn and weighty as they



roli one by one, And ex-claim with a meaning ev-er gone, ev-er gone! But, a-ias! for its pleasures, they are vain! they are gay! they perish with



us-ing and soon pass a - way! And time, time is call-ing ev'-ry mo-ment to me, A - rise and be liv-ing for e - ter-ni - ty.

HEAVENLY PROSPECT.

ENFIELD, N. H.



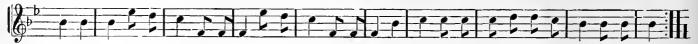
Oh, the pros-pect be - fore me, what a theme for thought! What con-vul-sions of nature and con - ver - sions of heart! What



fields to be traversed, how ex - tensive how grand! Be - fore our spi - rits with an-gcls can blend. I am on my



jour-ney to that beau-tl-ful land, I am on my journey to that beau-ti-ful land Where the an-gels dwell, where the



an-gels dwell; To that bright spi-rit land so en-tranc-ing to mind, The home of my Parents, there I'm hound, I am bound!

LET ZION MOVE:



Let Zi-on move as the heart of one, Her light shine forth as the rising sun, And let her people all become hap-tized with fire from heaven



Send holy in spir at londown, Heaven ly Father, from Thy throne; Leave, O leave us not a lone; Angel guides direct us.



1. Listen! while we join with an-gels, Who in love have gathered near; And we'll tell you of the morning-Of the glorious day that's dawning-Of the new and coming year.

Clean shall be our future pages, Stamped upon our memory clear; Free from sin, and void of sadness --Fraught with joy and full of gladness -Record of the coming year. And we'll touch the muse, to waken—
Those who are to us so dear;
Wishing all a happy morning,
Happy weeks and months are dawning,
And withal a happy year.

WILLING SACRIFICE.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



I. What is in thy heart for God? search its depths and see, If thou hast a place for Him, kept in pu - ri - ty.

2. What is in thy heart for God? are thy joys of earth? Or, hast thou deep hap - pi - ness, of en - dur-ing worth?





Mid the treasures of thy life treasures with out price. Hast thou ever for the Lord, a will-ing sac-ri-fice.

And art thou a fruit-ful branch, of the liv-ing tree, Clothed with innocence, with peace, and true hu-mil-i-ty?



3.

What is in thy heart for God?
Do thy hopes ascend
Unto truth and holiness
That shall never end?
Is thy love a living fount—
Gushing, bright and clear?
Doth the image of the Lord
Within its source appear?

All I have, I give to God And His blessed cause! Praying, that my life may be Guided by His laws. Lead me, Holy Spirit, down Till I see my loss! Strengthen me to do the work That cometh by the cross.



BRIGHT GUIDING STARS.



HOME-Continued.



HUNDRED-FOLD BLESSING.

Mr. Lebanon, N. Y.



Give me the treasure that can-not be sold; Give me that Gos-pel that wax-eth not old; Give me that love which



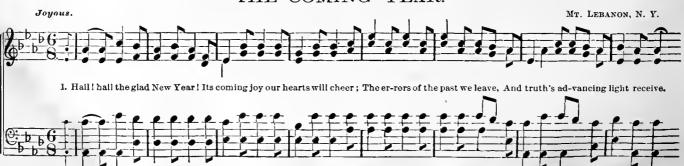
will not grow cold, And I am blest with a hundred-fold.

Then will the shadows of er-ror'e dark night - Flee, flee he-



fore the morn-ing light; Then will that faith ex - ceed - ing - iy bright, Shine, . . shine o'er my path in the right.

THE COMING YEAR.



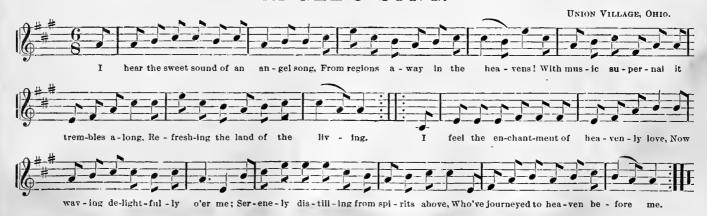
THE COMING YEAR-Continued.

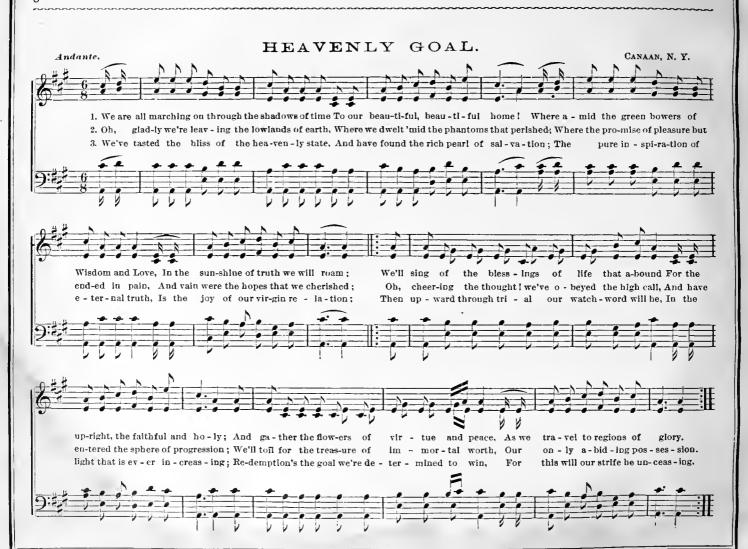


Though labors new await our hands, We will not bind io fron bands The talent God to us hath given To make our home on earth a heav'n. But sow anew the precious grain, And scatter broadcast o'er the plain, This Joyous coming year, This joyous coming year,

The seeds of goodness, love and peace, Of kindness with its rich increase. These in our hearts' best soil shall live, Till blossoms sweet their perfume give, While ripen'd grain in sheaves well bound, Shall in our garner-room be found, This joyous happy year.

ANGEL'S SONG.







- 2. Oh, it is a glorlous feeling, deep'ning as we heavenward go, Spotless as the sunlight, stealing softly through the falling snow; 'Tis a fount of living waters, with rich blessings running o'er, Where all Zion's sons and daughters, drink of bliss and thirst no more.
- 3. Love will heal the broken hearted, it will cure the stricken soul; "Twill unite whom death has parted, where no waves of sorrow roll. It will triumph when the mountains, time, at last, shall overthrow, And when silent, all life's fountains, love shall bright, still brighter glow.
- 4. Like the light of hope that's beaming, o'er the dark clouds rolling high, Love reveals far o'er them gleaming, brighter worlds beyond the sky, Grant, thou Great Alouighty Giver, o'er our wild and bleak domain, Love may, like lost Eden's river, make this world to bloom again.
- 5. This to God and to each other, love unites us heart and hand, And will guide us, sister, brother, homeward to the promised land; While we pray to be forgiven, while we hope for heaven above, May our strife be all for union, and our contest all for love.

PILGRIM BAND.

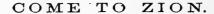
CANTERBURY, N. H.



Number me with the pil-grim band, Who're trav'ling to the promised land-Giv-ing to God both heart and hand-U - ni - ted for the truth to stand.



"Tis an up-hill work we're called un - to, An up-hill march till we've traveled through; Yet falter not he - loved few; For your re-ward is just and true.



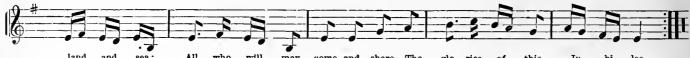


Come to Zi - on, come to Zi - on, Sin - sick souls in sor-row bound! Lay your tares up - on the al-tar,



Where true heal-lng may be found.

Shout Al-le - lu - ial Al-le - lu - ial Praise re-sounds o'e



land and sea; All who will may come and share The glo-ries of this Jn - bi - lee.

PILLAR OF LIGHT.

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.



A pil-lar of light is moving be-fore us, A cloud of witnesses leading us on To the fair land of promise—the new Jer-u - sa-lem;



With faith in our God we are valiant and strong, We'll move on, we'll go up and pos-sess the city-We'll march though her streets with our



banners unfurled; And the song of thanks-giving to God we are sounding, Who gathered us out from a lost sin-ful world.





MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



Not one sparrow is for got-ten, E'en the raven God will feed; And the li-ly of the val-ley, Heaven grants its ev'-ry need.



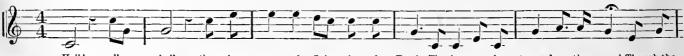


Then shall I not trust thee, Father? In thy mercy have a share; And through faith and prayer, my Mother? Merit thy protecting care?



SPIRIT OF TRUTH.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



Hail! all hail thou im - mor-tal Spi - rit of Truth, Thy im-press is stamped on the years! Though the



robes thou hast worn, have been blemished and torn, Still glo - ri - ous thy presence ap - pears.

All honor to those who have

SPIRIT OF TRUTH-Continued.



stood for thy cause, And brave-ly have bat - tled their way-Through the dark storm and flood, still have cherished the good, That re-



mains to en-rich us to - day.

Then bless us for - ev-er,

beau -ti - ful Spi-rit! May thy in - spi - ra - tion ne'er



fail - Our souls to sus-tain, till the vic - to - ry we gain, In thy strength we will sure-ly pre - vail.

"THE LORD REIGNETH."

Union Village, Ohio.



The Lord in His ma-jes-ty reigneth supreme, O'er Zi-on the mount of sal - va - tlon; O trust in His mer-cy, for

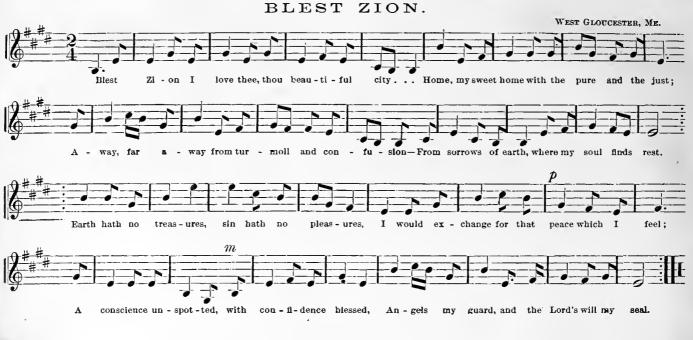


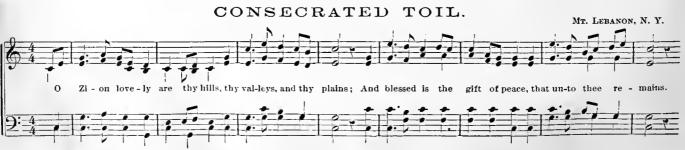
He will re-deem His chosen, from all tri-bu - la-tion.

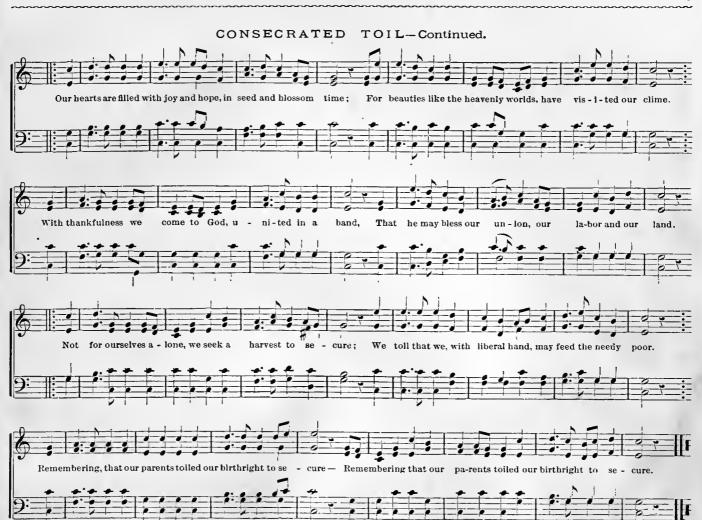
What though He may lead us through dan-ger-ous ways, And



draped with the cur-tains of sor - row? This seem-ing af-flic-tion, and grief of to-day, May prove but His mer-cy to - mor-row









FAREWELL-Continued.



PURE LOVE.



Pure love from the heaven of heavens de-scends Like show - ers up - on us to - day; And the an - gels of light, from their



realms so bright, Strew flow-ers all a - long our way. And the an - gel - ic choir, touch the strings of their lyre, And bid us with



cour-age move on; To en - ter the field, that so rich - ly will yield, A har-vest, when the victo - ry ls won.



CHRISTMAS MORN.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



Hark! Hark, while we chant the sweet strain, Which once was heard on Judea's plain, When angels ushered to the reign, Of the low-ly Prince of peace.





"Good - will to man, and peace on earth," They sounded at our Sav - loar's birth, Their blessed song of joy and mirth, We will sound with an in - crease.



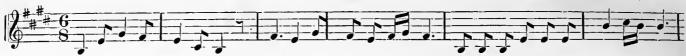


Peace! peace to all this Christmas morn, A - rise, for 101 the day doth dawn, Let Christian love and kind good will, Our hearts in - spire, our spi - rits fill.



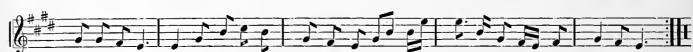


MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



Heaven-ly joy ll - lumes my way, Sweet peace o'er - shadows my path; And in the light of the com-ing day,





teem-iog with fruit; Ransomed souls are re - turn-ing to Zi - on, Filled with the ev - er - last-ing truth.

POWER OF LOVE.

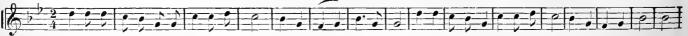


- 1. Sweet and mel-o-dious are the sounds I hear, Like an-gel mus-ic fall-ing on mine ear- From worlds a bove.
- 2. This mighty pow er the old heavens will shake, The earth will reel, and slumb'ring souls a wake And cry to God!









High o'er the billows we are wafted a - long -- An-gel wing car-ry us; Not one ripple to break on our song-All is peace before us.

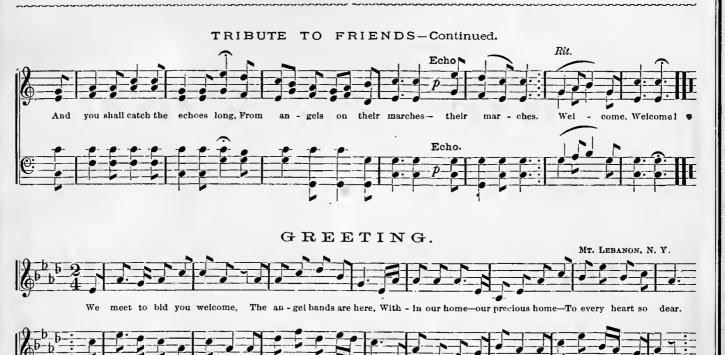


All is con-cert-all is summer-While to heaven we are go - ing; But in the desert we're leaving behind, The win'try winds are blowing.

MESSENGER.



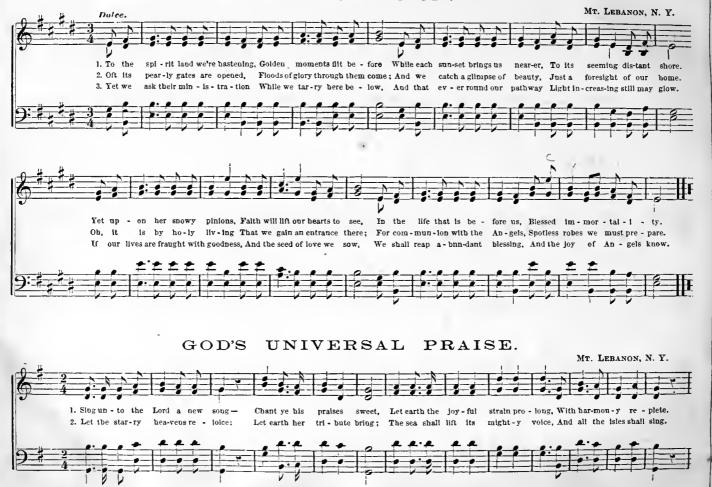




"Tis love in-spires the greet-ing, All joy-ous, warm and free, Like golden bil-lows meeting, Up-on the sum-mer sea-



FAITH'S VISION.

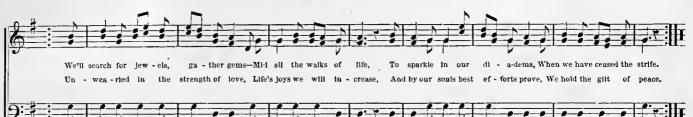


GOD'S UNIVERSAL PRAISE-Continued.





GEM OF PEACE-Continued.



CHRISTMAS EVE.





And we'll spread the gladsome tid-logs, 'Till the sound of war shall cease; 'Till the homes of sli sre brightened- By the giorious Prince of peace.



And ere we meet the hour of slumber, Or breathe the last good-night, We'll softly whisper, sweet - ly sing In a cho-rus n - nite to kindred here, Peace! peace.



RETURNING SPRING.

MT. LEBANON, N. Y.



- 1. The voice of the re-turn-ing Spring Bids na-ture wake and rise; And put her best new garments on, For she has fresh sup-plies,
- 2. Then why should we, whose lines have fallen. In such a pleas-ant place, Be back-ward in the praise of Him, Or e'er fall short of grace?
- 3. We've all the eye of man could wish, And fruit-ful is the land; And greater than As sy rian hosts, The an gels round us stand.





How wond'rous are the ways of God! How houn-ti-ful His hand! We see His love in ev'-ry tree, And broad-cast o'er the land.

We ought to leap, and shout, and sing, Till all the mountains round, Re-ver-be-rate the joy-ful news,

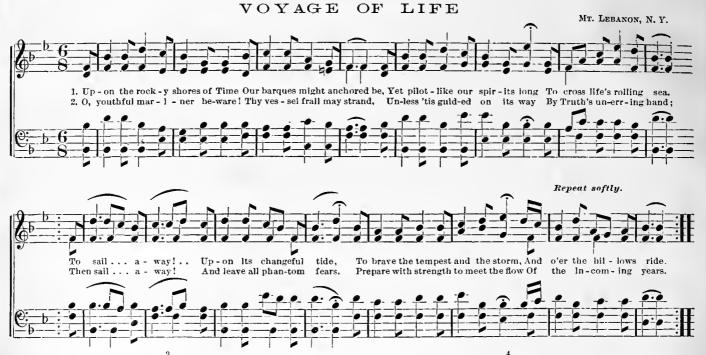
To earth's re-mot-est bound.

And yet, to many thousands more, We such a home could give; If they would leave a car-nal world, And learn in Christ to live.









Though deep and strong the current glides, Far out upon the sea, Yet Faith—thy compass—will direct, And Hope thy light will be; Still sail away!
Nor trust in thine own power, But watch and pray though calm the day, Or dark the midnight hour.

The treasured wealth of patient toil, Within thy spirit hold; The shining pearls of Wisdom, place Upon life's threads of gold.

And sail away!

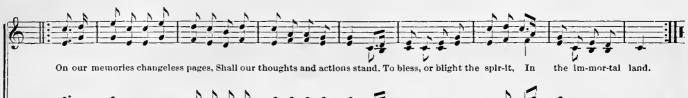
With Love at thy command,
To buoy thee up, and cheer the way, To the immortal land.

Thy finite vision cannot span, Or bound the mighty deep; The secrets of the future years, Within its bosom sleep;
But sail away! O voyager on the maln!
Within the blessed port of peace, sure anchorage thou wilt gain.





CHANGELESS PAGES-Continued.





"PEACE BE STILL."



- 1 Peace, peace ye wild winds that shake the dark for est! Be still ye flerce tem-pests that rock the great sea!
- 2. My soul shall be strong'mid the wild storms of nature, And firm ly my spir it on God will de pend.





Your strength is as weak-ness, com - pared with the pow - cr Of those, who from bondage have set them-selves free.

Then, an - gels of light shall my dark path il - lu - mine, For God is my Fa-ther, my Mo - ther, and friend.





THE DEPENDENCE OF THE SINGING OR SPEAKING FORM OF THE LARYNX UPON THE RESPIRATORY EFFORT.

THE TWO FORMS, THE TWO BREATHS, THE TWO LOCALITIES OF TONE.

Before entering upon the main argument, the reader is requested to go through with the following exercises; for the real import and vital importance of the subject will be more vividly realized if every statement can be at once submitted to the crucial test of a personal trial. In all the standard treatises on physiology (vide Flint, Dalton, and Carpenter), the respiratory movement of the glottis is fully described; its relation to singing or speaking, as a natural law which should be recognized as of superlative importance in restoring or educating the voice, is claimed by the writer as an original discovery.

Ex. 1. Inflate the lungs by an effort of the muscles which expand the chest and raise the shoulders, then expel the breath by simply

relaxing this effort.

The weight of the unnaturally elevated and distended chest is amply sufficient to discharge the newly inhaled air; but mark these two related facts—the breathing was effortless, the breath was shrilly audible.

Ex. 2. Contract the abdominal muscles steadily and powerfully—in other words, draw inward the abdomen by regular degrees, to expel the breath; but be watchful to avoid an involuntary ex-

pansion of the chest.

If the abdomen is drawn inward, the lungs will be compressed; and, if the chest is not allowed to expand, the air must be driven out through the windpipe, but so noiselessly will it escape, that its flow will be almost imperceptible. And now take notice again—the breathing was attended by a decided effort; the breath was almost or quite inaudible.

It is a curious fact, remarked upon at some length by Dr. Flint, that a person who feels that he is the subject of an

experiment, will unconsciously disturb the natural respiratory process, and the reader will be very likely to associate breathing with the sound of issuing breath so strongly, that the respiration in the second, as well as the first exercise, will be plainly heard.

To avoid this danger by a simple stratagem, let the thought concern itself solely with the abdominal effort. The breath will then be discharged through the mouth so noiselessly (unless the flow of air is very great), that it will require some test, such as holding the hand before the mouth, to reveal that it is indeed flowing. If this muscular effort cannot at once be determined, let two or three short coughs rapidly succeed each other, while great care is taken to so far depart from the natural habit of coughing that a preliminary breath will not be drawn, nor the chest convulsively expand. In this way the abdominal effort will be plainly indicated, and with a little practice, the second exercise can be fairly performed.

There are then two distinct breaths—which may be designated as the rushing and the flooding breaths; and the great difference in their rate of flow, while the respiratory effort remains unchanged, proves that the capacity of the duct through which they flow, cannot have remained the same. The noisier current of the former rushing breath can be explained only by supposing that the channel is narrower; the noiseless passage and more rapid flow of the flooding breath

certainly indicate a wider outlet.

But the laryngeal cavity cannot be changed without altering the form of the larnyx. There must then be two distinct forms of the larynx, each assumed naturally, without the aid of the forcing muscles previously noticed, whose contraction would be distinctly felt and recognized. By what agency, then, is the change effected?

Happily, the study of physiology has found the true and wonderful solution of this difficult problem in the involuntary

respiratory movement of the glottis.

Physiology has discovered that in man, and in all the higher animals, the laryngeal cavity actively enlarges from one-fifth to one-third when the breath is inhaled, but passively collapses to its former state when it is exhaled. No one can fail to notice how differently the two breaths sound of a person in sleep. At the first thought, it must appear that this involuntary habit would directly oppose the use of the wider form by the vocalist, for in singing the breath is exhaled.

But this widening and narrowing does not depend upon the direction of the breath inward or outward, but results from the sympathy between the respiratory muscles and the pair of laryngeal muscles, which contract to widen the opening. Hence, in ordinary breathing (as was shown by the first exercise), the muscles of the larynx contract during inspiration in response to the breathing muscles, which must contract to raise the chest or lower the diaphragm; but in expiration they relax, because they have no respiratory effort to sympathize with—for the breathing muscles relax to let the chest or diaphragm recoil to their natural position with a force fully adequate to expel to breath.

And that the direction of the breath is not important, but that the laryngeal muscles always contract, or strive to contract, whenever the respiratory muscles are exerted for whatever purpose, the softer flow of the breath, when it is expelled by a decided effort of the abdominal muscles (as in

the 2d exercise), convincingly proves.

But are not the respiratory muscles exerted in speaking and singing? The simple recoil of the chest sufficed to expel the breath when the larnyx is open; but in speaking or singing, it is closed by the vocal chords, so that for even a moderate tone, the air must be propelled with greater force, and the respiratory muscles actually exert themselves. Space forbids an express statement of the various demands made upon these muscles by the exigencies of the musical tone or phrase; and it would require too long a process of reasoning to show why the faintest note for which the mere rebound of the chest would be sufficient and more than sufficient motive power, should depend instead upon a positive effort of both the abdominal muscles and the diaphragm. For they should contract in opposition to each other—the lower muscles bearing

upward, the diaphragm downward, with a slight overbalance of force in favor of the former; a combined effort entirely disproportionate to the vocal effect produced. So far we must beg the question, resting our opinion upon good authorities. But that dependence is not placed upon the simple recoil, is shown by the strange and unnaturally husky tone which a person speaks when he raises his shoulders and expands the chest, and talks while they listlessly rebound to their normal position; the force will be adequate, but the sound shows that some natural law has been violated.

This law reads as follows: The singing or speaking breath should always be impelled by a positive effort of the respiratory

muscles.

Such is the law; but when it is disobeyed, and the singing breath is discharged without effort, why is the tone impaired? What is the wanting condition which the respiratory effort supplies? It cannot be found in the different impulse given to the breath; for the simple recoil impels it in the same direction, and for a moderate tone, with sufficient force. The conclusion cannot be avoided that the channel is changed for the vocalized air, by the pair of laryngeal muscles which act in sympathy with the respiratory muscles.

This natural law of vocalizing may be formulated as follows: The singing form of the larynx depends primarily upon an effort of the laryngeal muscles of dilation (the crico-arytenoidei postici); secondarily, upon the positive exertion of the respiratory muscles.

It may be reasonably supposed that the two powerful muscles of dilation must have an influence, if they are exerted while the other vocal muscles make tense and approximate the vocal chords; but to explain exactly how they operate, will require

a brief sketch of the vocal organs.

The vocal chords stretch horizontally across the larynx, or top of the windpipe, from the front backward. At the front, they come close together, but as they extend backward, they diverge like the two sides of the letter "V." If the first and second finger are stretched apart, and the neck is set in the fork, the position and divergence of the chords will be roughly, but on too large a scale, indicated.

At the back of the larynx they are attached to two movable cartilages, somewhat in the form of pyramids, called the arytenoid cartilages, to which are also attached the vocal chords. But these pyramids are also the support of the two epiglottidean muscles which draw inward folds of the mucous membrane just above the vocal chords, when the throat must be closed for an explosive cough, or in swallowing. Now, th

vocal chords and vocal muscles (including the sympathetic dilating muscles) are all attached to the base of the pyramids, while the epiglottidean muscles are fastened at their apex. When the muscles of dilation contract, they pull upon the outer angle of the base of each pyramid, drawing this angle outward and downward: their outward pulling would draw apart the basis of the pyramid; their downward pulling would tip them out of the perpendicular, so that their summits would

be farther apart than their bases.

When the vocal chords must come together for speaking or singing, the muscles of approximation (the arytenoideus and crico-arytenoidei laterales) contract to draw the pyramids together, still in this slanting position. The vocal chords will come close together at the base; but, as the dilating muscles are still active, the sides will incline away from each other, and afford an ever-widening space to the newly vocalized air, whose vibratory waves will be unbroken in their passage to the pharynx and mouth. But if the respiratory effort did not prompt the dilating laryngeal muscles to incline the pyramidal supports outward, their sides, as well as base, would come nearer together; the aperture from the base to the apex, or entrance to the mouth, would be narrow; the vocal waves would be broken, and the resulting tone husky and impure.

And as no theory in art is valuable until it is reduced to practice, let this newly acquired knowledge be utilized by being thrown into the form of exercises. Its enormous training

value to the student will at once be recognized.

Ex. 3. Exhale the breath as in Ex. 1, by a simple recoil. Repeat this breath, but midway decide that the latter half shall carry out

a tone with it, but avoid any change of physical effort.

That is, avoid any effort other than the respiratory, which must remain unchanged. The thought of a coming tone will indeed prompt the vocal muscles to action, but they are utterly devoid of sensation, and the scholar's only solicitude need be to avoid any physical effort, or any feeling whatever in the throat. In this exercise, the tone will sound like a sigh and will lack resonance; the air will flow almost as fast in the tone as in the toneless breath.

Ex. 4. Exhale the breath as in Ex. 2, with a decided effort, and with a noiseless current, but just as soon as the hand held before the mouth shows that a strong current of air is setting outward, introduce the tone with the same solicitude to avoid the slightest change of physical effort. Strictly performed, this exercise will evolve a tone of the last degree of excellence—a tone so pure and so resonant that it will show that every particle of air has been vocalized to its utmost capacity.

This series of exercises carries with it its own sufficient proof, and can, from the first, be practiced with good results. But the laborious distention of the chest may soon be dispensed with, if the exact sound of the rushing breath is kept well in remembrance; for such voluntary control will have been acquired that the narrower form of the larynx can be assumed, even when the breath is expelled by a positive exertion of the abdominal muscles—an effort according more nearly with the mode of respiration upon which the cultivated artist or

speaker should rely.

Even when a clear note can be made to enter after the soft breath in the middle of the compass of his voice, the scholar must not stop practicing with the rushing breath; for it will soon appear that the muscles of pitch can, with this form of the larynx, far more easily learn to stretch the now untrammeled chords for a high pitch, in response to the sheer mental projection of the note—an unwonted effort requiring that they shall learn new habits, for now they have dissolved partnership with the disturbing epiglottidean muscles, and must perform the whole office alone.

And the zealous student may well be cheered and stimulated, when he finds that he is accomplishing in months the accustomed labor of years; that at the bottom of this unpromising solution of husky sound and fatiguing practice are being crystallized the precious jewels of oratory and song—tones clear cut, transparent and beautiful, whose transmitted light, softly diffused in many varying tints and shades, will faithfully portray the otherwise inexpressible emotions to which he would give utterance.

JOHN HOWARD.

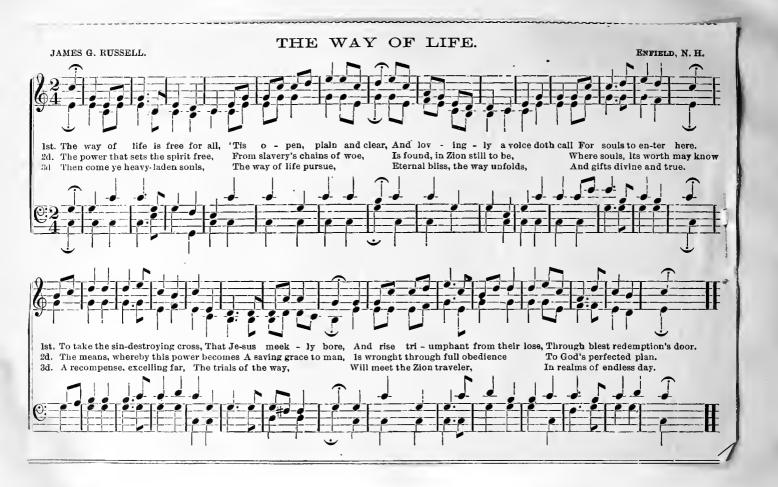
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ERRATA.

At all the repeats there should be a double bar.

In "Home of Peace," (p. 20), where there are two parts only it should be marked Duet, and where there are three, Trio.

- "Glad New Year," (p. 21), in first verse "true" should be full.
- "Triumph," (p. 23), the staves should not be braced.
- "Welcome," (p. 24), the two first staves should not be braced.
- "Times of Refreshing," (p. 24), the staves should not be braced.
- "New Year's Greeting," (p. 29), the last line of second verse should be indented.
- "Come to Zion," (p. 38), the notes to the word "sea," should be semiquaver and dotted quaver.
- "Blessings," (p. 31), the signature is omitted in the second bass staff.
- "Morning Dawn," (p. 39), the note under the last "the" in the chorus should be quavered.
- "Spirit of Truth," (p 40), the note to the first syllable of "immortal" should be D, and the note to the word "fail" should be D.
- "Farewell," (p. 44), the last bass note to the last syllable of "scattered" should be in the first space.
- "Power of Love," (p. 48), the tenor note to the last syllable of "purified" should be on the fourth line of the staff.
- "A Chant," (p. 49), 4/4 should be at the beginning, and barred accordingly.
- "All is Summer," (p. 50), "wing" should be wings.
- " Greeting," (p. 53), the sharp in the alto should be a natural.
- "Gem of Peace," (p. 56), the repeat should be after the rest.
- " Millennium," (p. 61), the last two bars should retard.
- "Changeless Pages," (p. 62), the third alto note from the end should be on the leger line, and the last note stemmed down.







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